1. A synthetic polymer composition comprising

a synthetic polymer and an antibiotic in an amount to confer an antidegradant effectiveness upon said polymer.

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyolefin, polyvinylhalide, polyester, cellulosic, polyepoxy, polysiloxane and polyurethane.

3. The composition of claim 1 wherein the antibiotic is present in an amount of from about 0.02 to about 5 parts and said polymer is present is an amount of about 100 parts.

4. The composition of claim 1 wherein said antibiotic is selected from the class of a β-lactam antibiotic and a glycopeptide antibiotic.

5. The composition of claim 4 wherein the glycopeptide antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of streptomycin, neomycin, gentamicin, vancomycin, and mixtures thereof.

6. The composition of claim 4 wherein said β-lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of amoxicillin, latamoxef, cephamycin, and cefadroxil, and mixtures thereof.

7. A method of improving the stability of a synthetic polymer composition consisting essentially of

adding an antibiotic to a synthetic polymer in an amount to confer stability upon said polymer.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyolefin, polyvinylhalide, polyester, cellulosic, polyepoxy, polysiloxane and polyurethane.

9. The method of claim 7 wherein the antibiotic is present in an amount of from about 0.02 to about 5 parts and said polymer is present is an amount of about 100 parts.

10. The method of claim 7 wherein said antibiotic is selected from the class of a β-lactam antibiotic and a glycopeptide antibiotic.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the glycopeptide antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of streptomycin, neomycin, gentamicin, vancomycin, and mixtures thereof.

12. The method of claim 10 wherein said β-lactam antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of amoxicillin, latamoxef, cephamycin, and cefadroxil, and mixtures thereof.